

PART 7.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

SEPTEMBER 23, 1914

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PART 7

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The Illustrated War News.



Photo. C.N.

WHERE BRITISH TROOPS ATTACKED GERMANS HOLDING BOTH SIDES OF THE AISNE : SHATTERED BUILDINGS AND DEAD HORSES IN SOISSONS.

THE GREAT WAR.

SPEAKING in the House of Lords on the 17th inst, Lord Kitchener put the situation in the western seat of war into a nutshell when he said: "As your Lordships are aware, the tide has now turned, and for some days past we have received the gratifying intelligence of the forced retirement of the German armies. The latest news from Sir John French does not materially change the published statement describing the military situation. In his telegram Sir John French reports that the troops are all in good heart, and are ready to move forward when the moment arrives."

The courageous-hearted troops in question form rather more than six divisions and two cavalry divisions, which will be maintained at full strength by a steady flow of reinforcements; while our Expeditionary

Force—consisting, say, of 130,000 men—will almost be doubled by the accession to it of over 70,000 troops—British and native, the best in the world—from India, as well as our various Dominion contingents and the in-drawing of certain of our oversea garrisons whose places are to be taken by Territorial battalions of which—and this was the great surprise in Lord Kitchener's speech—a whole division has already gone to Egypt, a brigade to Malta, and something like the same force to the "Rock."

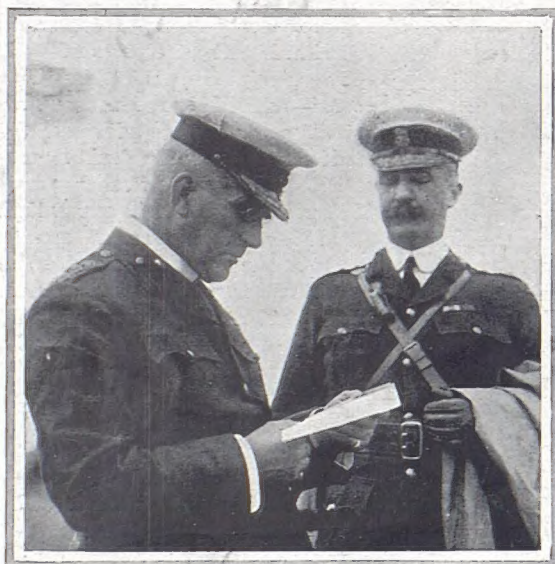
Who would have thought that? How

marvellously silent and discreet have been the ways of the War Office! And how admirably well it has been played up to by the Press! Something like eighteen battalions of our gallant "Terriers," our voluntary citizen-soldiers—one of whom is worth at least three Continental conscripts—already acting in such important areas of the Empire as Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar, as substitutes for the Regular garrisons sent to the seat of war, and nobody at home a bit the wiser until "K. of K." at last took the country into his confidence!

These were some of the Territorial battalions hastily railed down to the South Coast from all parts of the Kingdom, who were mistaken for Cossacks (horseless) and other kinds of Muscovite soldiery, and crammed down the throats of a much too credulous public. "Where do you come from, my pretty men?" an old lady is said to have asked at a certain Midland station, where a train-load of those southward-hastening troops, speaking a guttural language, had halted for the engine to water. "From Ross-shire"—was the reply. "Russia! Ah, yes; just what we all thought!" But there are more credulous and uncritical old women than that in the country, and many of them are to be found in Fleet Street and its newspaper purlieus.

Anyhow, by the time the buds are beginning to burst next year, Lord Kitchener assures us that we shall have four new armies—each as large as our present Expeditionary Force—in the field, since, as he says, "the

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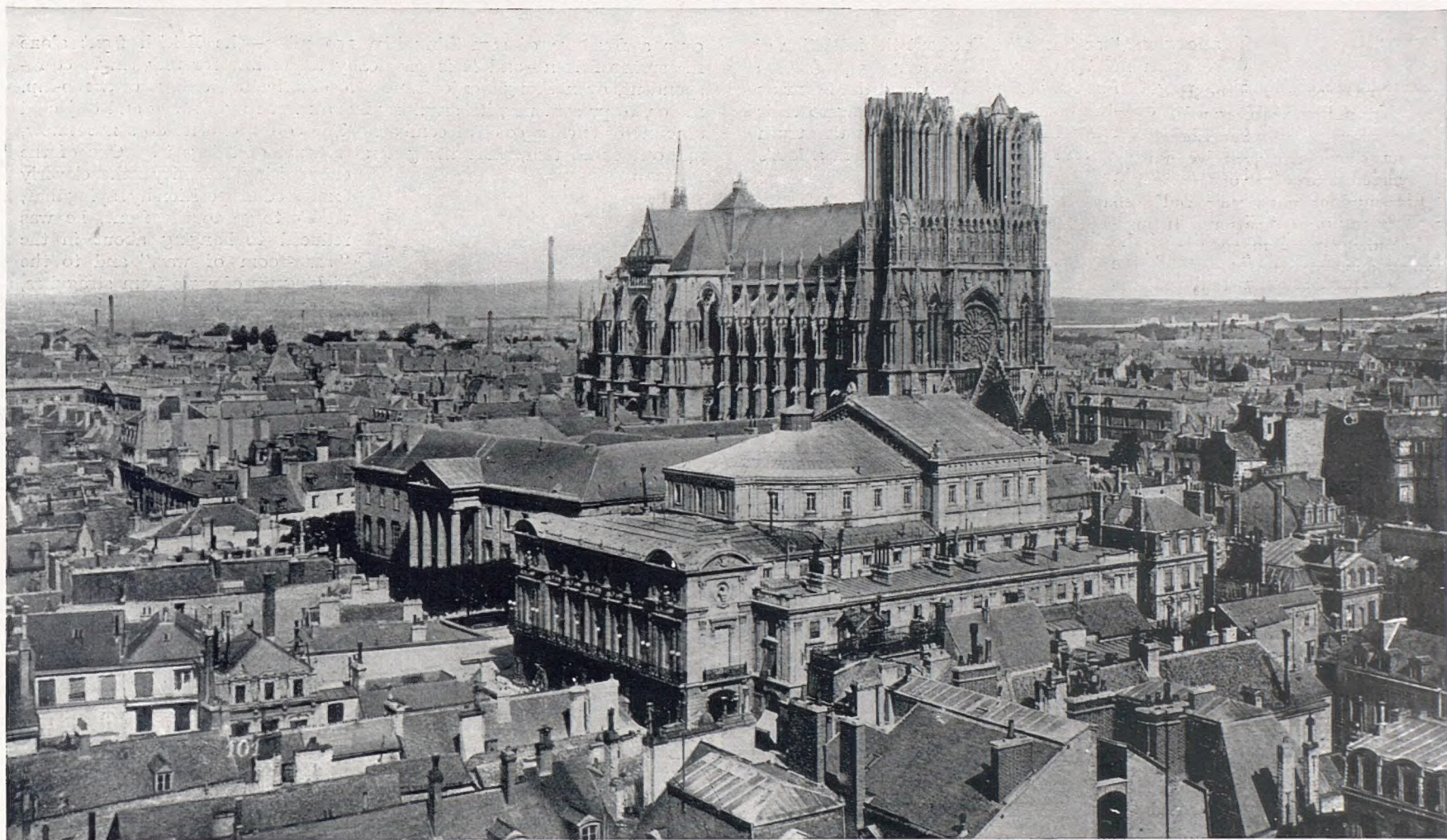
"CANADA'S KITCHENER": COLONEL SAM HUGHES, MINISTER OF MILITIA (ON THE LEFT).

We regret to find that the photograph given in our last issue as one of Colonel Sam Hughes was incorrect. As there mentioned, he is organising the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He served in the South African War as a volunteer.—[Photograph by Oliver.]



CANADA'S ROYAL GOVERNOR-GENERAL INSPECTING PART OF THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT: THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT REVIEWING ARTILLERY AT OTTAWA.

The Duke of Connaught has been very active in encouraging the formation of Canada's Expeditionary Force. He has inspected troops in many places, including Ottawa, Halifax, and Nova Scotia.



WANTONLY DESTROYED BY GERMANS WHILE FLYING THE RED CROSS FLAG: RHEIMS CATHEDRAL, THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY OF FRANCE.

The climax of German vandalism was reached on September 19 in the shelling of the historic Cathedral of Rheims. A superb example of thirteenth-century Gothic art, the scene of the coronation of Kings of France until 1830, it is not France alone, but civilisation, which suffers by this supreme outrage. Glorious carving, a wonderful rose-window of amber glass, priceless tapestries by Gobelins (a

native of Rheims) made the Cathedral unique, and its Primate world-famous: "Never I ween was a prouder seen, Read of in books, or dreamt of in dreams, Than the Cardinal Lord Archbishop of Rheims." At the time of its destruction, the Red Cross was floating over the Cathedral, which had been turned into a hospital for the German wounded!—[Photograph by C.N.]

struggle is bound to be a long one," so that all talk about the initiation of peace proposals at Washington must be regarded as cruelly premature and delusive. The thing has got to be fought to a finish, and the Germans know that just as well as we do—the Germans, who are adding to their other international crimes the further infamy of concealing the truth about the war from their own people and causing them to live in a fool's paradise from which it is as certain as anything can be that they will soon have a rude awakening.

Hitherto the proud boast of the apostles of Teutonic "culture" was that German scholars and philosophers have always searched for the truth and fearlessly proclaimed it; but their soldiers and statesmen form quite a different category of inquirers. The war-despatches of the Allies—the Servians, the Russians, the French, the Belgians, the Japanese, and the British—have all borne the easily recognisable stamp of simple, honest truth. But to judge from the specimens of the bulletins supplied to the spoon-fed Berliners which have reached us, the perversion of truth on the part of the German General Staff has positively been atrocious. The illuminating spread of German "culture" has now degenerated into the industrious propagation of German lies, and the perpetration of atrocities which are vouched for, among other authorities, by our own Headquarters Staff. To their deeds of vandalism the Germans have now added the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral.

The official reports supplied from time to time by our Headquarters Staff are admirable in their simplicity, clearness, and transparent truthfulness. As long as we can derive our knowledge of the course of events from the Staff Officers of Sir John French, we need not grumble overmuch about the exclusion of Press correspondents from the immediate theatre of war. The battles alike of the Marne and the Aisne extended

over a frontage of something like 150 miles—the British front alone measuring fifteen—and it is physically impossible for any single correspondent, even though enjoying the locomotive advantage of a 100-h.p. motor, to present us with anything but a most fragmentary and disjected account of such a colossal combat. The correspondent does not know, and cannot be told, what the general scheme of things is. One of the enterprising fraternity rather cleverly expressed his position by saying that, unable to go to the front, he was reduced to hanging about in the "ante-room of war," and to the picking up of news from stragglers, prisoners, wounded, and camp-followers, and piecing them together into one of those picturesque narratives which tend to alarm or unduly elate the public at home. That is a pernicious practice, and consequently we must look for a much better and truer presentation of the case to the narratives which receive the imprimatur of Sir John French himself. It may tax our patience to wait for those reports, but in the long run they are by far the best.

After them must be ranked a series of "human documents" such as we have never been treated to in any previous war. These are the private letters, which find their way into the Press, of officers and men serving at the front, that describe the positive experience of their writers and present us with incidents more thrilling than any that could fall to the lot of any

non-combatant observer. Those letters have made us realise what a different man Tommy Atkins has become under the educating influence of the School Board. While not diminishing Tommy's fighting merits as a soldier, that Board has now made him something of a scholar, and he writes quite as well as he can fight. He also displays a comprehension of the conditions of warfare such as he never possessed

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A PEACEFUL SCENE ON THE RIVER WHICH HAS GIVEN ITS NAME TO THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF THE WAR: A QUIET REACH ON THE MARNE.

The district in which the Battle of the Marne was fought is one of the most beautiful in France. The Marne flows into the Seine just outside Paris.

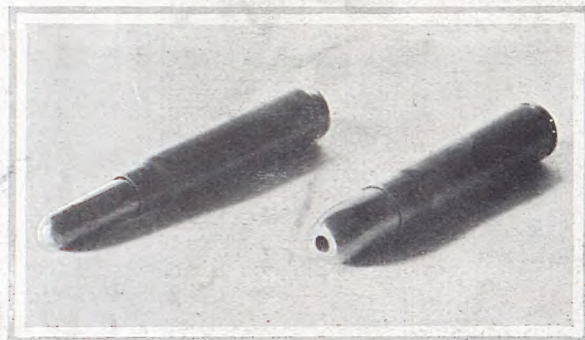


A SPLINTER-PROOF: GERMAN OFFICERS IN ONE OF THE NUMEROUS SHELTERS IN THEIR ELABORATE ENTRENCHMENTS.

The elaborate character of the German field-works and entrenchments has astonished the Allied troops who have captured any of the enemy's positions. The trenches, three feet deep, are constructed on a scientific system in parallel lines, flanked by others in which machine-guns are concealed. At intervals in the entrenchments are splinter-proof shelters such as that here illustrated, which are used

for storing ammunition and various other purposes. Though not, of course, impervious to actual shells, they protect the occupants from shell-splinters and shrapnel bullets. Even in the hastily constructed trenches north of the Aisne the Germans have shown their usual thoroughness. At Brussels, where they have had more time, their trenches and other works are even more elaborate.—[Photo. Record Press.]

before. It is not enough for him to fight a battle—he also wants to understand it; and he has even come to differentiate between strategy and tactics with a critical knowledge not possessed by nine out of ten “men in the street”—yes, and even newspaper writers—who continue to use the terms as if they were synonymous and interchangeable.



THE ALLEGED USE OF DUM-DUM BULLETS BY THE GERMANS: AN ORDINARY BULLET AND A GERMAN EXPLOSIVE BULLET (ON THE RIGHT) FOR COMPARISON.

Both sides have accused each other of using dum-dum bullets in the war. The correspondent who sends this photograph describes the right-hand bullet as “a German explosive bullet found in the trenches near Malines.” Sir Edward Grey recently issued an official denial that the British or French Armies possessed or had issued any ammunition but that approved by the Hague Convention.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

They are gluttons for work, and are always in the thick of it, always cheerful, cool, and quick to see and seize any chance of delivering a punishing blow at any part of the enemy's lines.”

Take another case. Mr. W. B. de Winton writes under date Sept. 16.: “You may think the following extract from a letter from one of my brothers, formerly commanding the 1st Hampshire (37th) Regiment, and now in command of a Territorial Brigade, with reference to the behaviour of his old regiment at the front, worth publishing: ‘I have heard from private sources of their splendid behaviour, and of the grand way in which the company officers saved the situation. One, P—, read ‘Marmion’ aloud in the trenches while subjected to a continuous Maxim fire, in order to keep up the spirits of his men.’”

“The men are splendid,” said Euller of his troops at Colenso; but they have proved themselves to be even grander on the Marne and the Aisne than they were on the Tugela. And the best of them is that they always speak so admiringly of their officers. In every letter almost these are characterised as “grand.” One Manchester soldier wrote: “Our officers are grand, and they cheer our men by their laughter and jokes in the trenches.

Curiously enough, Lockhart, in his Life of his father-in-law, mentions that at some siege or battle in the Peninsula—I think it was Torres Vedras—the Captain in a Scotch regiment, Fergusson by name, read aloud the recently published “Marmion” of Scott, or it might have been “The Lady of the Lake,” to entertain and encourage his men; and do we not all know the story of Wolfe, who, while dropping down the St. Lawrence on the night of the capture of Quebec, recited to his companions Gray's “Elegy,” remarking that he would rather have been the author of such a poem than the capturer of a fortress such as that which he was now preparing to assault.

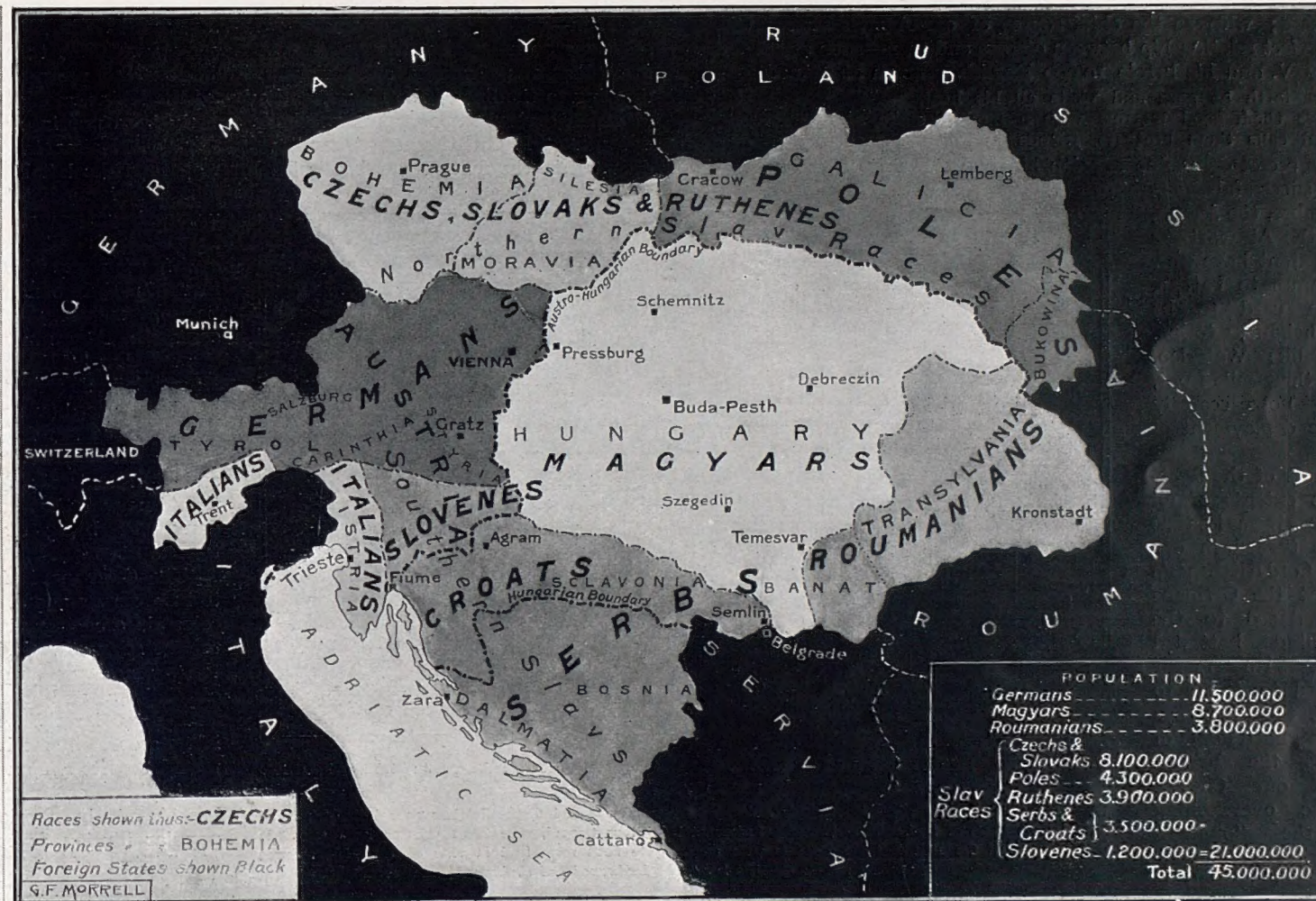
One of the most prominent of the Pan-Germanists, Professor Delbrück, of the Chair of History at Berlin, once wrote an essay on the army of Frederick the Great in which he said that his soldiers were far more afraid of the canes and swords of their officers than of the bullets and bayonets of the Austrians. There is reason to believe that this is still pretty much the case with the rank and file of the German Army, who dread more than

(Continued overleaf.)



SIGNS OF THE HASTY GERMAN RETREAT FROM MEAUX: A HEAP OF BOOTS AND ACCOUTREMENTS LEFT BEHIND AT A CHÂTEAU.

Some of the German forces beat a very hurried retreat when the Allies' advance near the Marne began. At the château shown in the photograph, a table spread for dinner had been hastily left by German officers.



THE "RAMSHACKLE EMPIRE" THE RUSSIANS ARE "TEARING LIMB FROM LIMB": AN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MAP OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The great war speech delivered at Queen's Hall by the Chancellor of the Exchequer positively bristled with "points": one of the sharpest, a reference to Austria-Hungary. Mr. Lloyd George said: "Russians have shed their blood for Servian independence many a time. Servia is a member of her family, and she cannot see Servia maltreated. Austria knew that. Germany knew that, and Germany

turned to Russia and said: 'Here, I insist that you shall stand by with your arms folded whilst Austria is strangling to death your little brother.' The Russian Slav gave the only answer that becomes a man. He turned to Austria and said: 'You lay hands on that little fellow and I will tear your ramshackle Empire limb from limb.'—[Drawing by G. F. Morrell; by courtesy of the "Reviews of Reviews."]

love their officers; whereas the chief source of our Army's strength is, perhaps, the perfect relationship between officers and men—such as existed between Henry V. and his heroic 10,000 English yeomen at Agincourt—

For forth he goes and visits all his host,
Bids them good morrow with a modest smile,
And calls them brothers, friends, and countrymen.

That is the secret—this fine relationship between officers and men—of our recent successful fighting on the Sambre, the Marne, the Oise, and the Aisne, rivers whose entire extent have now given their names to battles, whereas these used to be called after heights, towns, and villages, like Waterloo, with its paltry three-mile front, which would now scarcely suffice for the deployment of two brigades.

The net result of the fighting along the extents of all those lengthy rivers is that "the tide has turned in our favour," to use Lord Kitchener's words, and that the Germans have been reduced to the defensive behind battered entrenchments. No longer pushing forward to Paris, to behold at last the sun's rays glinting on the gilded dome of Les Invalides—the French equivalent of our Chelsea Hospital—the overweening hordes of the "modern Attila"—though the comparison by the Kaiser himself is rather an insult to the Head of the Huns—are now reduced to the humbler rôle of holding their own against the pressure of the Allies, and seeking, like Banquo's ghost, to "push them from their stools."

The truth is that the German plan of campaign has grievously miscarried—not quite so badly as that of the Austrians, but still disastrously enough; and the offensive, which is everything in war as well as in

pugilism—which is a sort of personal war—has passed to the Allies. There are signs even—though the kaleidoscope changes with the turn of every day—that the Germans are seriously envisaging the prospect of withdrawing to the line of the Meuse, and even of the Rhine, along the course of which several important places have already been put into a state of defence. "If the German Army," wrote the old Kaiser in 1879, "is defeated in the first [great] battle [in France], then the left bank of the

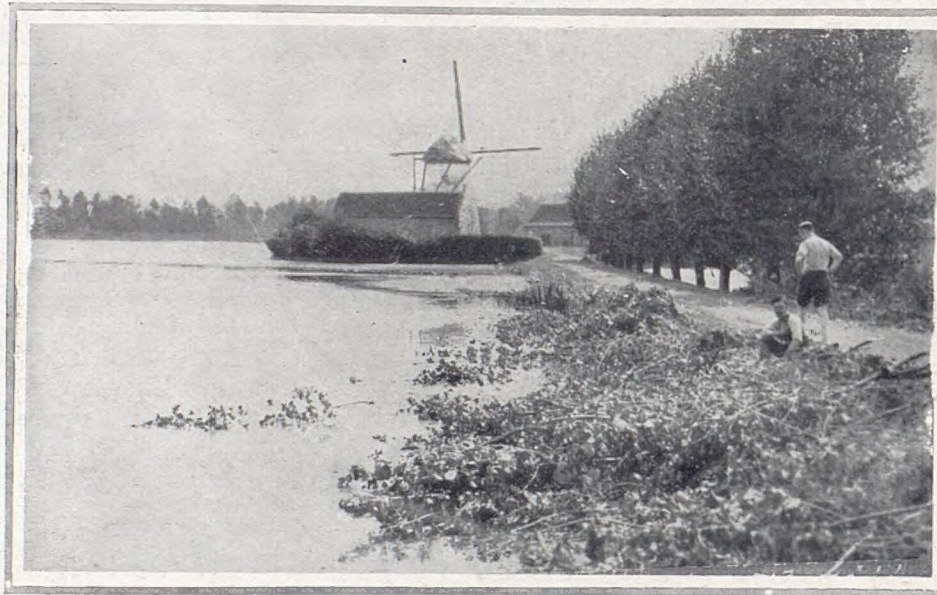
Rhine is immediately lost to us, and we must withdraw across the river."

That is really what the Germans in France now seem to be contemplating—the more so, since they must be well aware that "French's contemptible little army" is about to be reinforced (among others) by 70,000 of the finest troops (British-Indian) in the world, and that their right flank on the Aisne will thus soon be in danger of being disastrously turned.

The Germans, in fact, seem to have now realised, from the colossal, crushing victories of the Russians in Galicia—victories which even surpass those of Sadowa and Sedan—that their more immediate concern is to secure themselves from the Muscovite avalanche.

Anyhow, one more bubble has already been pricked—the popular illusion as to the invincibility of the German Army, an illusion which has

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.



A DEFENSIVE MEASURE WHICH DROVE ANGRY GERMANS INTO TREE-TOPS: LAND FLOODED ROUND ANTWERP.

When the Germans were advancing towards Antwerp on September 5 and 6, the Belgians opened the dykes and flooded large tracts of land. Many Germans, furious at being thus trapped, were taken prisoner from trees. It was reported on the 18th that the Belgians were preparing to flood more land in view of a possible renewed attack on Antwerp.—[Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.]

now been dispelled as completely as the claim of the Germans to be the leading apostles of civilisation.

NOTE.—Since we went to press with our portraits of officers killed in action, we learn that there is a hope—which we sincerely trust is well founded—that Lord John Hamilton has not been killed.



DRIVING GERMANS INTO FISH-PONDS: HIGHLANDERS ADMINISTERING COLD STEEL AND WATER TO THE ENEMY.

This remarkable incident took place while the British were driving back the German right wing, and there was hot fighting in the forests between Compiègne and Chantilly. It happened at the ancient artificial fish-ponds near Ermenonville. Fighting desperately, a Highland regiment, driving the enemy back through the woods, hurled a number of them into the fish-ponds, and followed them into the

water, where fierce hand-to-hand work was done with bayonet and rifle. Numbers of the enemy were bayoneted, and others were shot down or drowned. The water, it is said, was soon teeming with corpses. Ermenonville has interesting associations with Rousseau, who lived his last days in a little pavilion near the Château.—[Drawn by A. C. Michael, from a Sketch by Frederic Villiers.]



A BELGIAN KRUPP FIELD-GUN IN ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS: FOUR STAGES OF THE ARTILLERY'S WORK.

Photograph No. 1 shows a Belgian field-gun being placed in position for action at the battle of Hoofstad during the four days' battle from Antwerp at the time of the Battle of the Marne. The guns are the work of Krupp's, of 75 millimetres calibre (about three inches) with automatic recoil mechanism. No. 2 shows the working of the field-telephone connecting the battery with the brigade staff in rear.

No. 3 shows a gun in action. To the left, artillerymen are refilling the gun-barrel with shells brought from the reserve wagon. Note the expended cartridge-cases behind the gun. In No. 4, the gun has just fired. The empty cartridge-case, ejected, is seen flying back over the head of one of the men. (Photographs by Lieutenant H. H. H. H.)



INDIFFERENT GUNNERY! GERMAN SHELLS BURSTING SHORT OF THE BELGIAN ADVANCED LINE AT HOFSTADE.

This is a battlefield scene during the fighting in the neighbourhood of Hofstade, between Antwerp and Brussels, four miles to the south-east of Malines, when the Belgian Army, issuing from Antwerp, by the fierceness of its attack, held fast two German army corps on the move from Belgium to reinforce the German main armies in France. The photograph gives a view from the Belgian advanced line. It

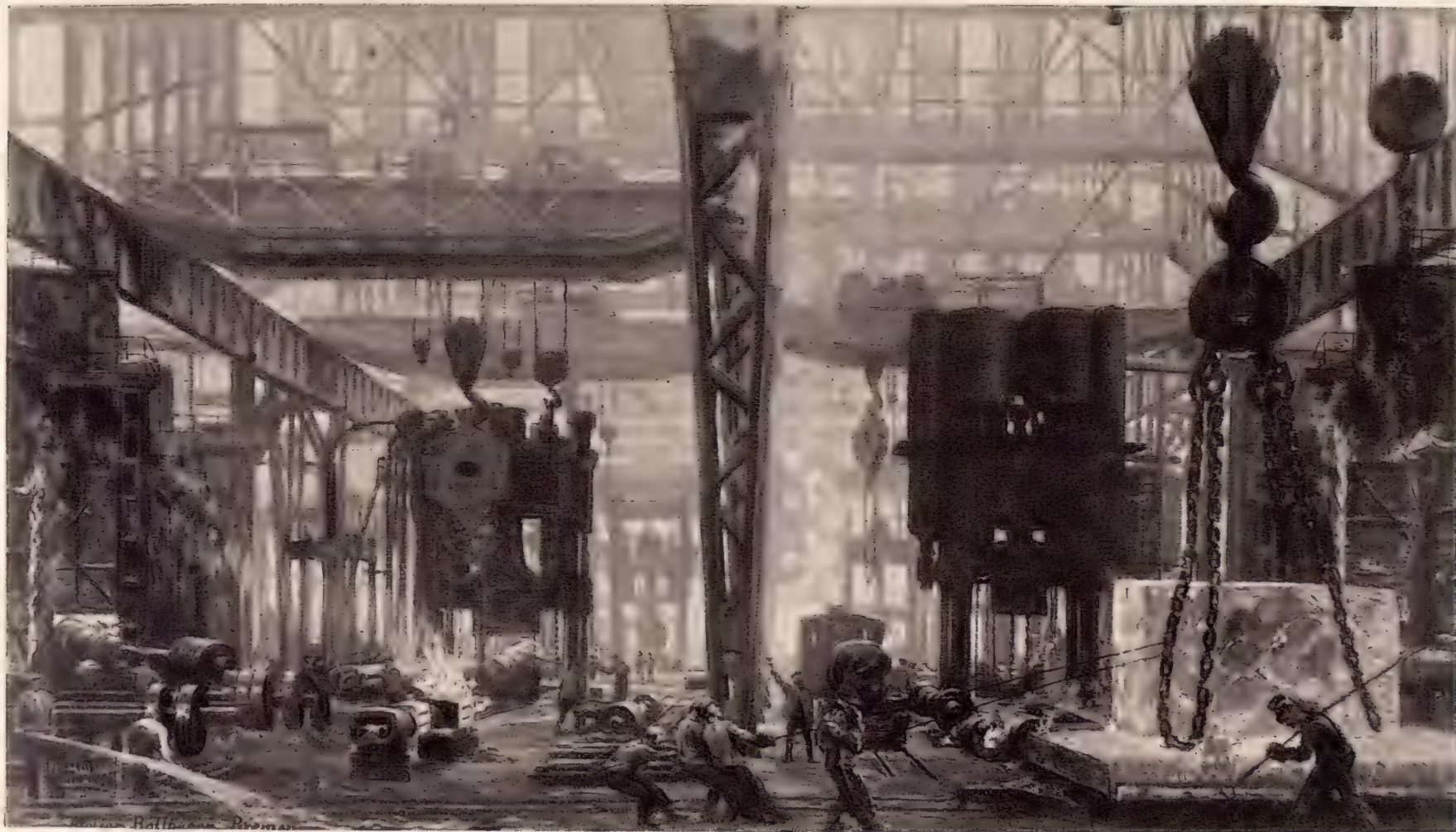
shows the German shells bursting short over the ground in front, while the German gunners, firing from beyond direct view, "searched"—as the technical military term is—the wooded country over which the Belgians were advancing. The Belgians' losses under the German artillery fire are not stated, but can have borne no proportion to the German expenditure of ammunition.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



THE DEVIL'S FOUNDRY: WILL THE ALLIES DESTROY IT ON THE WAY TO BERLIN?—A SMELTING-ROOM AT KRUPP'S.

It has been suggested that as Essen, the seat of the Krupp works, lies almost in a direct line between Paris and Berlin, the Allies might take it in their march to Berlin, and destroy that "Devil's foundry" whence have issued the great guns and other war material that have contributed so much to Germany's tyrannous power. Two years ago the Kaiser attended the Krupp centenary celebrations at Essen, and

said, in his speech on that occasion: "Krupp guns have been with the Prussian lines and have thundered on the battle-fields which made ready the way to Germany's unity and won it at last. Krupp guns are still to-day carried in the German Army and the German Navy. Krupp docks build ships which fly the German war-flag." The photograph shows the making of steel for big guns.



THE DEVIL'S FOUNDRY—FOR GERMANY'S GREAT GUNS: THE KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN—A PRESS-ROOM.

The immense Krupp works, founded by Friedrich Krupp in 1810, employ 38,000 men at Essen alone, and nearly an equal number at other plants belonging to the company. The making of steel guns was begun by Alfred Krupp about 1850. Besides war materials, Krupp's supply rails and wheels and every kind of ironwork for railway and other purposes. During one year (1911) alone the firm consumed

about 882,000 tons of pig-iron, 1,390,000 tons of coal, and 2,318,000 tons of ore, while the use of coke, water, and electric current was on a similar huge scale. Krupp's may be said to combine in one the operations of Woolwich Arsenal, Elswick, and Birmingham. Every gun used by the German Army and Navy is made at Krupp's. Essen is connected by canal with Wilhelmshaven.



"GEFALLEN": VICTIMS OF THE KAISER'S MILITARY AMBITION—GERMAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN BATTLE BEING BURIED BY FRENCH PEASANTS.

After the fierce excitement of battle comes the cold reaction of horror and the gruesome task of burying the dead. At the beginning of the war something was said of a special corps of grave-diggers employed to follow the German armies, but after the Battle of the Marne the retreat of the Germans was so precipitate that they left many of their dead lying where they fell. The task of burying these ill-fated

victims of the Kaiser's military ambition fell to the French peasantry. So the German soldier sleeps his last sleep in the land which he invaded, and his friends at home, if they hear aught of his fate at all, may receive back their letters to him marked in red ink with the one word "Gefallen." — [Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



BRITISH SAILORS WATCHING A GERMAN SHIP GO DOWN: THE SINKING OF THE "MAINZ," PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE ACTION OFF HELIGOLAND.

A very vivid idea of the scene at a modern naval battle can be gained from this photograph, taken by an officer on board one of the British ships engaged. The German cruiser "Mainz" is seen in a sinking condition, with two of her funnels and one mast gone, and burning furiously amidships like a "burning inferno," as described under another photograph of the same subject given in this Issue. The

"Mainz" which was sunk by the British Light-Cruiser Squadron, in company with the "Ardubus" and the "Fearless," was one of the German cruisers of the Town class. One of the officers of the "Mainz" was a son of Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine. He was among those rescued by the British, and was taken to Edinburgh. *Times* and *Standard*, Nov. 1, 1914.



"A FUMING INFERNO": THE LAST OF THE GERMAN CRUISER "MAINZ" AT THE BATTLE OF HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

The fate of the "Mainz" under the attack of the British Light-Cruiser Squadron was the most dramatic incident of the Heligoland fight. One of our officers describes her as "reduced to a piteous mass of unrecognisability, wreathed in black fumes from which flared out angry gouts of fire like Vesuvius in eruption, as an unending stream of hundred-pound shells burst on board." "The last I saw of her,"

adds the officer, "absolutely wrecked aloft and aloft, her whole midships a fuming inferno, she had one gun forward and one aft still spitting forth fury and defiance, like a wild cat mad with wounds." This remarkable photograph appears as a double-page in the current "Illustrated London News," with another equally fine.—[Photograph by a Naval Officer; by Courtesy of the "Illustrated London News."]



ROYAL SYMPATHY FOR THE WOUNDED: THE KING AND QUEEN AT PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG'S HOSPITAL.

The sympathy of the King and Queen for wounded officers and men finds frequent expression. On September 14, for example, their Majesties visited Princess Henry of Battenberg's Hospital, in Hill Street, W., and chatted with the wounded officers there. The King and Queen expressed warm approval of the arrangements, which include a fully equipped operating-theatre and X-ray apparatus. The Hospital was put at the disposal of Princess Henry by Jeanne, Lady Coats, widow of the first Baronet. Their Majesties were received by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, whose interest in the hospital is such that she visits it daily. Our picture shows Princess Henry on the left; H.M. the Queen; and H.M. the King conversing with Dr. Rice-Oxley. (Illustration by S. Duggan.)



CAPT. LORD JOHN HAMILTON.
(IRISH GUARDS.)



LT. COL. L. ST. G. LE MARCHANT
(EAST LANCES REGIMENT.)



BRIGADIER GENERAL N. D. FINDLAY.
(ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.)



LIEUT. PERCY LYULPH WYNDHAM.
(COLDSTREAM GUARDS.)



LIEUT. COL. G. C. KNIGHT
(LOYAL NORTH LANCES REGIMENT.)



LT. COL. E. H. MONTRESOR.
(ROYAL SUSSEX REGT.)



COL. SIR EVELYN BRADFORD.
(SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.)



COL. A. MC N. DYKES.
(KING'S OWN LOYAL LANCES REGIMENT.)

"DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR": OFFICERS WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE.

Lord (Arthur) John Hamilton was brother of the Duke of Abercorn and Deputy-Master of his Majesty's Household. Lieutenant-Colonel Louis St. G. Le Marchant wore the D.S.O. Brigadier-General Neil Douglas Findlay served with distinction in South Africa. Lieutenant Percy Lyulph Wyndham, who was married only last year to the Hon. Diana Lister, daughter of the fourth Baron Ribblesdale, was

the son of the Countess Grosvenor and the late Right Hon. George Wyndham. Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Knight was serving with the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Montresor served in the Sudan Expedition, 1884-5, and in the South African War. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Evelyn Ridley Bradford, Bt., served in Egypt and in South Africa.—[Photos. by C.N., Lafayette, Gale and Polden, and Bassano.]



WHERE THE NATIONS WHOSE QUARREL CAUSED THE GREAT WAR ARE FIGHTING: THE CENTRE OF THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN CONFLICT.

After a sanguinary struggle the Servians entered Semlin, in Hungary, early on September 10, and were joyfully welcomed by the inhabitants, who are mostly of Servian nationality. A wounded Servian stated that in one of the enemy's trenches Austrian troops were found fighting each other, as those of Servian extraction wished to surrender. Belgrade, which has suffered a long bombardment, rejoiced greatly at

the news of the fall of Semlin: church bells were rung and crowds flocked to the park to watch the troops across the river. For an hour before Semlin surrendered the enemy had bombarded Belgrade with parting shots. Semlin stands on a tongue of land between the Danube and the Save. It was reported on the 18th that the Servians had been compelled to evacuate Semlin. *Drawn by Louis Trogue.*



"ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE WITH THEIR HORSES AT ANY PACE": PICTURESQUE SPAHIS OF FRANCE'S ARMY

The Spahis are the cavalry counterpart of the Turcos and Senegalese and the other "native" Colonial infantry of the French Army. They belong to the 19th Army Corps, territorially allotted to Algeria and Tunis. They are recruited in Algeria and Tunis, and in the Soudan as well, while Senegal supplies a contingent to the establishment. As with the "black" infantry—just as also with our Indian regiments—while

the rank and file and N.C.O.s are natives, French officers fill the higher regimental grades. The troop captains and lieutenants—again, just as in our Indian regiments—are natives of higher social class. In the fighting the Spahis have taken their part satisfactorily. Our illustration shows one service they are rendering, that of escorting German prisoners. In their scarlet jackets and white turbans, as they ride along their



ESCORTING GERMAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE—AND SENEGALESE EXAMINING LOOT CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS.

brilliant appearance attracts everybody. We see a party with prisoners traversing a French town, while, near by, Senegalese infantrymen are overhauling captured German loot: an altar cross and altar candlestick can be seen. The prisoner with arms bound is a spy, on his way to be tried by court-martial. The Spahis are an adaptation by the French. The original Spahis were the irregular horsemen who ravaged South-

Eastern Europe when the Turk was a name of dread. Readers of Byron will remember his passage: "For where the Spahi's hoof has trod The verdure flits the bloody sod." The French, after taking Algeria, gave the name Spahi to the native Algerian cavalry then first raised. Etymologically the word is identical with the Hindustani *Sipahi*, or sepoy.—[Drawn by R. Calton Woodville]

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GERMAN SOLDIERS AS PRISONERS IN ENGLAND: ON THE MARCH TO THE FRITH HILL DETENTION COMPOUND.

A steady stream of German prisoners is flowing through England, and the captured enemy are becoming "common objects of the country." A few days ago a batch of 1600 arrived at Aldershot and were marched to the detention compound at Frith Hill, Camberley, where there are now over 2000 German soldiers and sailors. Although surrounded by a wire entanglement and a moat, they are treated with

a consideration which may be a surprise to them, contrasting, as it does, with the Kaiser's declaration in 1890: "Those who oppose me I will dash in pieces!" The prisoners shown in our photograph may in due time fulfil Mr. Winston Churchill's aspiration that "after the war is over, people shall not only admire our victory, but they shall say: 'They fought like gentlemen.'"—[Photograph by T. C. Pical.]



GERMAN PRISONERS PROTECTED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS FROM INDIGNANT FRENCH PEOPLE: A THREATENING CROWD RESTRAINED AT A CERTAIN STATION.

On his sketch from which this drawing was made, Mr. Frederic Villiers mentions that these German prisoners were the first captured by the British in the fighting on the Marne, at the beginning of the German retreat. The War Office recently stated that the Government had been informed that the German Government were prepared to communicate lists of British prisoners of war who are in their

hands, in return for similar information as to German prisoners of war interned in this country. It is contemplated that such lists, which will include information as to the physical condition of the prisoners shall be interchanged periodically. Relatives of British prisoners whose names appear in such lists are to be at once notified of the fact. - Drawn by Frederic Villiers from a sketch by Frederic Villiers.



A COURTESY OF WAR.—FROM THE PAIR

It cannot be said that the Germans have shown many signs of their boasted culture in Belgium and in France, but it is good to note even one act of chivalry, an incident officially described as follows :
"A small party of French under a non-commissioned officer was cut off and surrounded. After a desperate resistance it was decided to go on fighting to the end. Finally, the N.C.O. and one man

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R.—FROM THE PAINTING BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

s follows : only were left, both being wounded. The Germans came up and shouted to them to lay down their arms. The German commander, however, signed to them to keep their arms, and then asked
one man for permission to shake hands with the wounded non-commissioned officer, who was carried off on his stretcher with his rifle by his side." The painting is not intended to show the actual scene.



SUGGESTING THE CHALK MARKS OF THE FORTY THIEVES! GERMAN DOOR-INSRIPTIONS AND INCENDIARY METHODS AT TERMONDE.

The Belgian forces defending Termonde and its forts, after a brave resistance, had to withdraw, and the Germans, after bombarding it for several days, entered it on September 4. They systematically burnt it down, sparing only the Hotel de Ville, the Church of Notre Dame, and the Museum. The soldiers sprayed the first floor of each house with combustible liquid, hacking holes in the shutters where the

doors were not open. Some houses bore German inscriptions in chalk on the doors. That in Photograph No. 1 reads: "Spare this! good people." No. 2: "Don't set fire! A.G.R.P.K. Inhabited." No. 4: "Houses at back are to be protected. Only defenceless women. Von Buster. Oberst (Commander)." Photograph No. 3 shows a hole broken in shutter.—[Photographs by C.N.]



TO BE ADDED TO THE BRITISH NAVY ALMOST IMMEDIATELY: H.M.S. "ERIN" (FORMERLY THE TURKISH BATTLE-SHIP "RESHADIEH").

'In the next twelve months,' declared Mr. Churchill at the great Opera House meeting to support London's call to arms, "the number of great ships which will be completed for this country is more than double the number that will be completed for Germany." Some of the ships will be in service shortly. One of the first will be the very powerful battle-ship "Erin," shown in the illustration above,

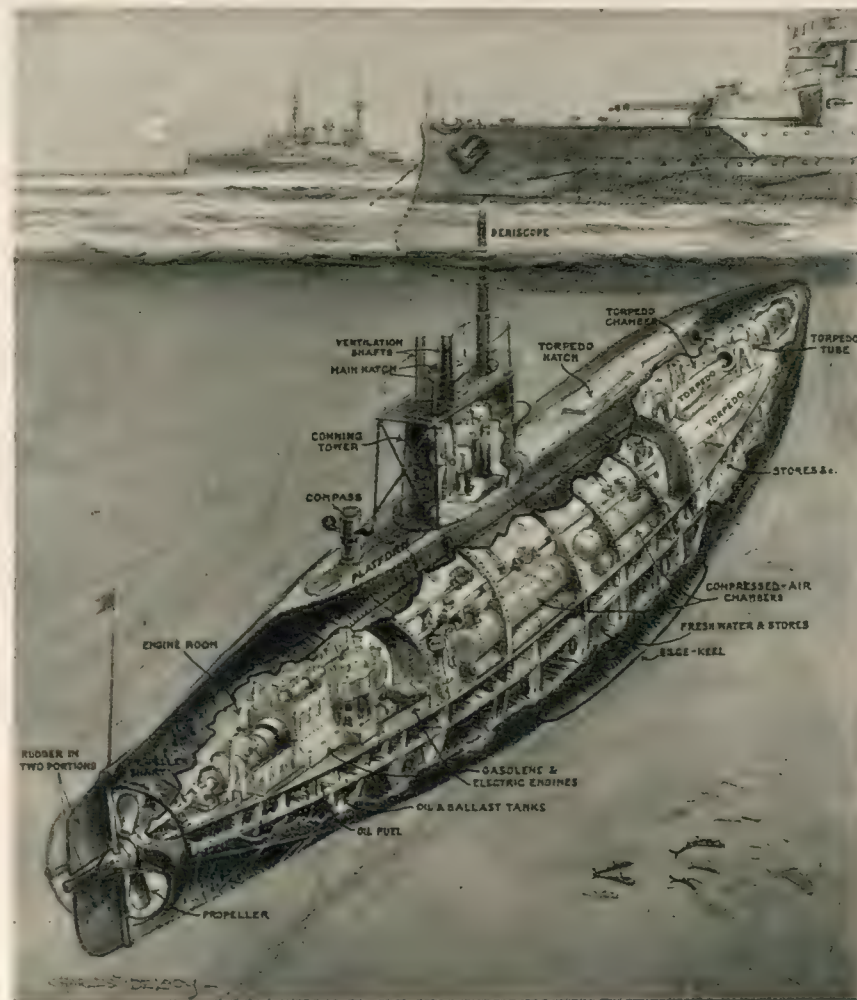
one of the vessels taken over by us on the outbreak of the war from Turkey, for whom she had been built at Barrow. In general design like the "Iron Duke," the "Erin" mounts ten 13.5 guns in double turrets, and for secondary armament sixteen 6-inch and smaller guns. She is also very completely armoured with 12-inch armour on belt and turrets.—*Photograph by C.M.*



THE FIRST BRITISH SUBMARINE TO SINK A GERMAN WAR-SHIP BY TORPEDO: THE "E9," HER COMMANDER, AND HER VICTIM.

The Admiralty announced on the 17th that "Submarine 'E9,' Lieutenant-Commander Max Kennedy Horton, has returned safely after having torpedoed a German cruiser, believed to be the 'Hela,' six miles south of Heligoland." The "E9," it has been pointed out, is thus "the first vessel of her kind to score a victory with her torpedoes." One torpedo, it is said, struck the "Hela's" bow and another

amidships. Most of her crew were rescued by German merchantmen. Lieutenant-Commander Horton received a medal for saving life at the wreck of the "Delhi." The photographs show (1) Submarine "E9"; (2) Lieutenant-Commander Horton; (3) "E9," between "E4" (left) and "D5" (right); (4) The "Hela."—[Photographs by F. A. Tuler. Illustrations Bureau, and Cribb.]



A SUBMARINE IN SECTION: A BRITISH UNDER-WATER CRAFT IN DETAIL.

This is how a submarine attacks. Running with only the periscope showing, some eighteen inches above the surface, the officer in charge steers towards the enemy by means of the mirrors at the base of the long tube. Then he either submerges the periscope entirely and acts according to his calculations, or else goes on with the periscope exposed, until the moment comes to fire the torpedo.

THE TORPEDOING OF THE "HELA": A SUBMARINE OF THE TYPE THAT DID THE FEAT.

Submarine "E.S." is a sister-vessel of "E.G." which torpedoed the German liner "Hela" off Heligoland on September 13. The "E" class are our latest boats. They are, as far as is publicly known, of about 210 tons, with a surface speed of sixteen knots and carry four torpedo-tubes and two quick-firers on disappearing mountings, with a crew of some twenty-five.



WITH CROSS OF MESS-TIN HANDLES: A FRENCH SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

On the battlefield of the Marne stands the grave of a gallant French soldier, who was buried where he fell. From such rough material as the handles of mess-tins, some of those with whom he had fought side by side fashioned a cross, and with reverent hands placed upon the brave man's grave his cap and scarf.—[Photograph by Central Press.]



"HE WAS A GOOD PAL": A HIGHLANDER'S GRAVE IN FRANCE.

Even in the blood-stained chronicle of war there is here and there a page upon which humanity manifests itself in its finer forms. A Highlander is buried on a hill outside La Ferté. His comrades made a rough cross and placed it at his grave, with the inscription: "Here lies Private _____, No. _____, Highlanders. Killed in action. He was a good pal."—[Photograph by C.N.]



"EN AVANT!" FRENCH TROOPS AT A MOMENT WHEN THEIR SPLENDID FIGHTING QUALITIES ARE SHOWN AT THEIR BEST—IN THE ADVANCE.

French soldiers have always been famous for their magnificent dash in advancing against the enemy, when, it is generally agreed, they show themselves at their best. The idea that they are less excellent when on the defensive, or when executing a strategic retirement, must, however, be abandoned since their splendid achievements in that form of fighting also during the present war. Many well-deserved

tributes have been paid to the bravery shown by the men of the French forces now in the field. In his speech in the House of Lords on the 17th, Lord Kitchener said: "The gallant French armies, with whom we are so proud to be co-operating, will receive every support from our troops in their desire effectually to clear their country of the invading foe."—[*Photograph by C.N.*]



ON THE LINE OF THE GREAT GERMAN RETREAT: A ROAD LITTERED WITH DÉBRIS; AND TREES SMASHED BY SHELL-FIRE.

The disastrous retreat of the Germans in the great Battle of the Marne began on September 7. "The Germans on this day," it was stated in the Press Bureau's summary of information sent by Sir John French, "commenced to retire towards the north-east. This was the first time that these troops had turned back since their attack at Mons a fortnight before, and from reports received, the order to

retreat when so close to Paris was a bitter disappointment. From letters found on the dead there is no doubt that there was a general impression amongst the enemy's troops that they were about to enter Paris. . . . On Wednesday, the 9th . . . the British Corps . . . crossed the Marne in pursuit of the Germans, who were now hastily retreating northwards."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



ONE OF LONDON'S SEARCHLIGHT STATIONS AGAINST ZEPPELIN BOMB-ATTACK: SETTING UP THE APPARATUS AT HYDE PARK CORNER.

Our illustration should convince the most sceptical Londoners of their security. It represents the erection, at Hyde Park Corner, of one of the searchlights for sweeping the sky at night in quest of any Zeppelin air-ship seeking to drop a bomb upon London. Our citizens may sleep with a feeling of security, as no such giant air-craft could possibly manoeuvre within bomb-dropping distance without detection. And,

when detected, specially built high-angle guns, erected on various coigns or vantage, would afford further protection. The authorities have also wisely ordered the partial blacking-out of London landmarks by the extinction or reduction of lights. Meantime, many Londoners congregate in open spaces and rather enjoy the unusual spectacle of the luminous midnight sky.—*Photograph by Central Press.*



LEADERS OF "THE NOBLE ALLIED NATION" AND HER ALLY: THE TSAR WITH GENERAL JOFFRE AND HIS OWN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

In view of subsequent events, this photograph taken at Russian manoeuvres is of great interest, inasmuch as the group contains not only the Emperor himself (seen holding the standard), but the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch (the tall figure to the left of the Emperor), now Generalissimo of the Russian armies in the field, and General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief (in dark uniform next to the

Emperor to the right in the foreground). To the right of General Joffre is General Soukhamlinoff, who reorganised the Russian Army. He has been called "the Russian Kitchener." After the Battle of the Marne the Tsar sent a congratulatory telegram to President Poincaré, who replied: "France . . . sends the noble allied nation the expression of all her admiration."—[Photograph by Bulla.]



CONSTANTLY UNDER FIRE: THE KING OF THE BELGIANS IN THE DANGER ZONE AT THE FRONT

The Great War has already made reputations for all time, among them that of Albert, King of the Belgians, one of the coolest and most courageous soldiers in the field. Young and vigorous—he is still on the sunny side of forty—his Majesty is always to be found wherever danger threatens *les tranchées* of Belgium. This splendid example has inspired the Belgian soldiers both in attack and in the more trying

duty of rallying after a reverse. H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia has recognised this by conferring upon the King of the Belgians the Cross of Knight of the Military Order of St. George. In our illustration King Albert is shown standing coolly in a gateway, close to a spot on which shells are falling. Photograph by Illustration: P. ...

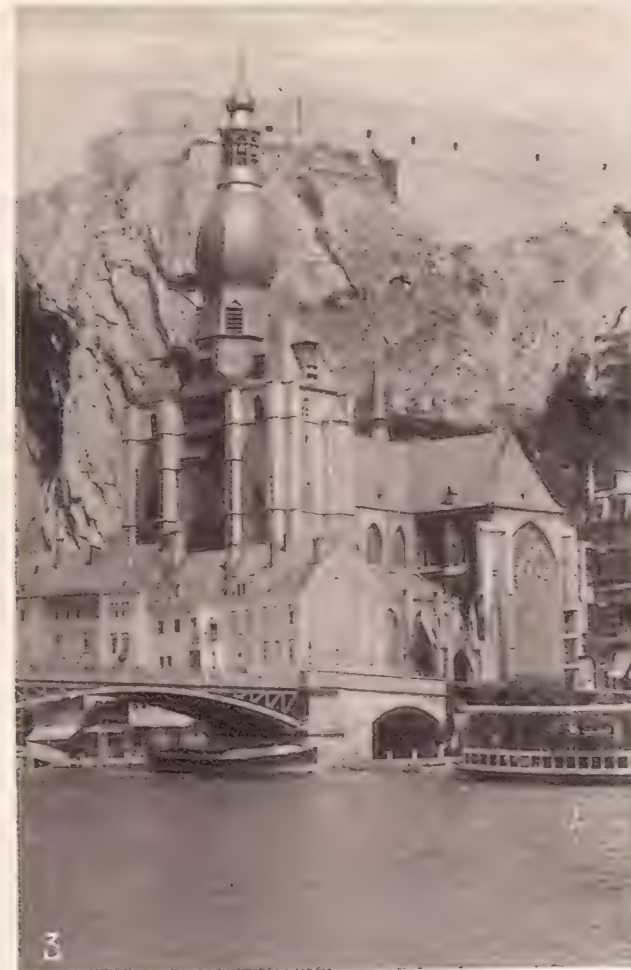
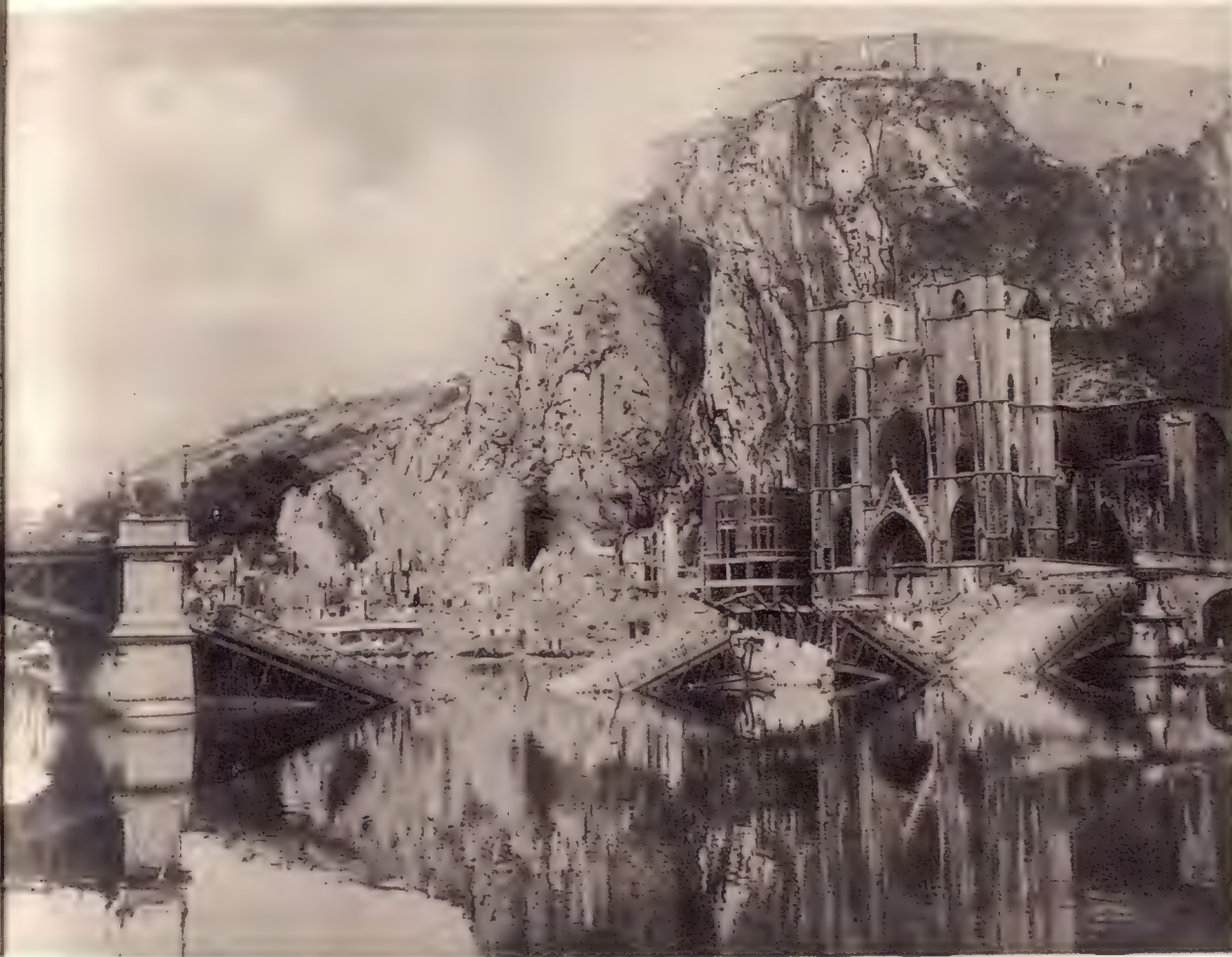


ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL OLD BELGIAN TOWN LAID IN RUINS BY THE GERMAN VANDALS: DINANT, ON THE MEUSE,

No more damning evidence of the incredible vandalism committed by the Germans on the unoffending architecture of Belgium could be discovered than that which is afforded by these photographs. In them, side by side, we see the principal buildings of Dinant as they used to be and the remains of them as they now are. Photograph No. 1, taken from the citadel, shows the end of the bridge and the hotel, whose ruined

tower is seen on the left of the central illustration. The latter, Photograph No. 2, shows the whole bridge and the buildings at either end after their destruction by the Germans. Photograph No. 3 shows the ancient Church of Notre Dame as it used to be. By closely comparing Nos. 2 and 3, it will be seen that the tall central tower, which was 200 feet high, and the roofs of the church have completely disappeared,

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SHOWING THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME AND OTHER BUILDINGS BEFORE AND AFTER THE GERMAN CRIME.

and that the surrounding houses have been utterly destroyed. In the first brief report of the destruction of Dinant, it was stated that the Germans, besides burning the buildings, shot 100 prominent citizens, as well as many other men. The son of a former Senator, it was said, was shot in the presence of his six children, and a bank manager was shot for refusing to open the safe, along with his two sons. The pretext

for the destruction of this beautiful old town and the slaughter of its citizens is reported to have been that shots had been fired from the heights above, though admittedly without result. The Church of Notre Dame dates from the thirteenth century. In that and the two centuries following Dinant was famous for "dinanderies"—chased copper and brass ware.—[Photographs by Debenham, Newspaper Illustrations, and Goodman.]



GERMANY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS ATTACKED AND TAKEN BY GREAT BRITAIN: IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA AND THE PACIFIC.

Germany's Colonial possessions are being rapidly brought under British rule. The latest to be attacked is German South-West Africa, against which forces from the Cape are operating. Photograph No. 1 shows a sergeant of the German mounted police in S.W. Africa. No. 2 is a view of Windhoek, the German capital of the colony, near which was a wireless station in touch with Berlin. No. 3 is a

view of the headquarters of the mounted police at Walfisch Bay, for years a British Colonial outpost. We also give views in one of the most recently conquered German colonies, New Pommern, the chief island of the Bismarck Archipelago. No. 4 shows the modern German quarter of Herbertshöhe, the capital; No. 5 a native village; No. 6 the principal colonial church.



WHERE THE GERMANS MADE "AN OBSTINATE DEFENCE" AGAINST THEIR BRITISH PURSUERS: THE WRECKED BRIDGE OVER THE MARNE AT LA FERTÉ.

The little town of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre figured prominently in the battle of the Marne. In the summary of information received from Sir John French, issued by the Press Bureau on the 15th, it was stated: "On Wednesday, the 9th . . . the British Corps, overcoming some resistance on the River Petit Morin, crossed the Marne in pursuit of the Germans, who were now hastily retreating

northwards. One of our corps was delayed by an obstinate defence made by a strong rear-guard with machine-guns at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, where the bridge had been destroyed." Another account stated that the British crossed the Marne by a pontoon-bridge which they constructed in two hours, and attacked the enemy in flank. The stone bridge had been blown up by the Germans.—[Photo. by C.N.]



A BLOW OVER THE HEART FOR GERMANY: ONE OF THE ENEMY'S FOUR-MASTERS HELD UP BY BRITISH DESTROYERS.

The world has never before seen anything like the sudden strangulation of the German mercantile marine all the seas over immediately on the opening of the Great War. When hostilities began with Germany, there were afloat some 2000 German steam-ships, aggregating 5,000,000 tons, besides some 2700 sailing-ships. Numbers of ships of both classes were waylaid at sea, off the British coasts, or in Colonial

waters. Others, German liners among them, warned by wireless on the outbreak of the war, turned aside and hurriedly sought shelter in neutral ports. The sailings of others then in foreign ports were abruptly cancelled, the ships being laid up, and, in some cases, offered for sale: "The heart of the German mercantile navy suddenly stopped beating."—[Drawn by H. B. Freer]



A GERMAN SHELL BURSTING OVER SOISSONS: THE SCENE OF A GREAT ARTILLERY DUEL IN THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

At Soissons, a cathedral city on the Aisne some twenty miles east of Compiègne, there has been some of the heaviest artillery fighting of the war. To quote the Press Bureau's statement published on the 18th: "The enemy held both sides of the river. . . . Our Third Army Corps gained some high ground south of the Aisne overlooking the Aisne valley east of Soissons. Here a long-range artillery duel . . .

continued during the greater part of the day." The Germans had posted heavy guns on the heights above Soissons, and the city and its neighbourhood suffered severely from the bombardment. One of the spires of the fine church of St. Jean des Vignes was carried away, while a side chapel of the Cathedral of Notre Dame was also destroyed, as also were many houses.—[Photograph by C.N.]



CHIVRES, ON EAST SIDE OF THE VALLEY RUNNING NORTH
6000^x FROM POINT OF VIEW

PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE SHELLS WERE BURSTING ON THE HEIGHTS: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE "A" PORTION OF THE

After their precipitate retreat from the Marne and across the Aisne, the Germans took up a very strong position on the heights to the north of the latter river, between Compiègne (where the Aisne joins the Oise) and Soissons, and in the direction of Rheims. Although the Allies in pursuit allowed them but little time for preparation, the Germans were able to bring down heavy artillery from the north to various points, and

they managed to entrench themselves very strongly. They dug themselves in all along the line, and cleverly concealed their big guns. These guns dominated the river Aisne, which the Germans had crossed, breaking down the bridges behind them. The Allies in pursuit had to construct pontoons, and while this work was being effected a terrific artillery duel was fought across the river. It began early on Sunday, the 13th,

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STRONGLY ENTRENCHED GERMAN POSITION ON THE HILLS NORTH OF THE RIVER DURING THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

and lasted the greater part of that day, the great guns answering each other from height to height across the valley. The British artillery did excellent service, while the engineers performed heroic work in building pontoons under heavy fire. The crossing of the Aisne by the Allies on that Sunday was a great achievement. Then came the gradual advance up the hills against the strong German entrenchments. Many shells were

bursting on the hills opposite when the above photograph was taken, though, owing to the time exposure, they do not appear in it. It was taken by the Staff officer who compiled the fine official report of the operations on the Aisne recently published.—[Photograph issued by John Swain and Son, Ltd., under Authority of the Official Press Bureau.]



THE ROYAL NAVY IN ACTION: BRITISH AND GERMAN SUCCESSES AND CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED BY THE ADMIRALTY..

The fortune of war has been obvious in the Navy. H.M.S. "Pegasus" (Commander John A. Inglis), (No. 1), a light cruiser, was surprised and completely disabled by the "Königsberg" (No. 4), while carrying out repairs in Zanzibar Harbour; 25 men were killed and 80 wounded. The Australian Submarine "A.E. 1" (No. 2), under Lieutenant-Commander Besant has disappeared with 35 officers and

men. The loss is attributed to accident. The British auxiliary cruiser "Carmania" (No. 3), Captain Noel Grant, Royal Navy, went into action, off the east coast of South America, with a German armed merchant-cruiser, supposed to be the "Cap Trafalgar" or "Berlin," and, after a stiff fight, the German ship sank. The First Lord sent a congratulatory telegram. [Photographs by Abrahams and C.N.]



MEN THE GERMANS HAVE NOT BEEN WISE IN "IGNORING": BRITISH INFANTRY AT EASE IN A FRENCH VILLAGE.

We see here, halting for a brief interval of rest in a village street in Northern France, one of the reinforcing bodies of British troops whose timely arrival enabled Sir John French finally to take the offensive and strike promptly at the close of the great retreat. Their coming not only was a welcome reinforcement in numbers, but helped to inspire—if, indeed, that was needed—their wearied comrades. Officers and

men alike have told in letters how many during the retreat had to go for days without more than three or four hours' sleep. Refreshed by the short breathing space, and reinforced by the fresh troops in the nick of time, Sir John French was able to take the offensive promptly, and aid in making the vigorous counter-thrust which forced the Germans across the Marne, and turned the tide.—[Photograph by C.N.]



"GENERAL STARVATION" IN COMMAND! A GERMAN TRENCH WITH MANGOLD-WURZELS (EVIDENTLY EMERGENCY RATIONS) IN IT.

Of all the soldiers in a prolonged war, few do more grim service than General Starvation, and already he seems to be threatening the German Army, which suffered from lack of food during earlier stages of the war, having failed in certain cases in their plans for obtaining supplies in towns and villages through which they passed. Evidently they calculated further on reprovisioning on a large scale in

Paris; but they have had to swerve from Paris—and leave its provisions untouched. In a deserted German trench near Villers-Cotterets, there were no traces of tins or of any foodstuffs, save mangold-wurzels! The German trenches are invariably well made, and, if there is time, exceedingly strong. Those for the new defences at Brussels and Louvain are all of reinforced concrete.—[Photo, by Newspaper Illustrations.]



SHOWING THE WICKER CASES FOR SHELLS: GERMAN ARTILLERY LIMBER-WAGONS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH DURING THE GERMAN RETREAT.

The Germans lost a number of guns during their great retreat from the Marne. Our troops took 1500 prisoners, four guns, six machine-guns, and fifty transport-wagons. Still more German guns were captured by the French, as well as a large quantity of heavy shrapnel shells and wicker paniers for carrying them. An interesting description of these was given by a "Times" correspondent, who quotes

them as an "instance of how magnificently equipped is our enemy in the matter of war material." "They are in wicker, most skilfully worked, and hold three shells in separate tubes, the shells fitting exactly so that there is no movement. A lid of sheet-iron fastened down by leather straps keeps them in position, and there is a handle in the fabric so that the basket may be easily carried."—[Photo. by C.N.]



CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS FOR ENGLAND: BRITISH TROPHIES ON THE WAY TO THIS COUNTRY BY TRAIN.

We have ocular and tangible proof of the way that the course of the war in Northern France is shaping itself in this illustration of trucks laden with some captured German field-guns leaving the front for conveyance to England. They form the first fruits of the spoil from the battlefields to reach England. It has not been officially announced exactly how many German guns altogether have fallen into our own

army's hands. Ten, we know from a French War Office message, were taken on September 1 in a brilliant British cavalry action near the forest of Compiègne, forty-five miles from Paris, and others, as well as machine-guns, are known to have been taken by British infantry at the point of the bayonet at various places. The guns in our photograph were taken by the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment.—[Photograph by C.N.]